



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

originell. Jeder spricht sie heute aus; es sind nahezu moderne Gemeinplätze. Etwas anderes dürfte man mit grösserem Rechte fordern, was ich nicht geliefert habe: Deutliche Ausführungen, wie ich mir im einzelnen das Zeugniswesen vorstelle, wenn man die Zahl abschafft. Da dies aber eine klare Aufgabe für sich ist, lege ich sie zurück. Nur darauf möchte ich noch hinweisen, dass wir ausserhalb der Schulen noch Beispiele genug für die Zeugnisse haben, wie sie mir vorschweben. Ich meine diejenigen, wie sie der Meister und Vorgesetzte dem Gesellen und Untergebenen erteilt. Sollten wir Vertreter des Geistes mehr Furcht vor demselben haben, als die Männer und Frauen der trockenen Praxis? Sollten wir ihnen nachstehen im Bestreben, den Menschen als Ganzes und nicht als gestaltloses Mosaik zu erfassen?

(K. B. U. im „Pädagogischen Beobachter“, Zürich.)

A German Boy, the First Martyr for American Liberty. — Bancroft, in his history of the U. S., relating the events of 1770, writes: — “Theophilus Lillie, who had begun to sell contrary to the agreement (of the merchants not to buy nor sell imported goods), found a post planted before his door, with a hand pointed toward his house in derision. Richardson, an informer, asked a countryman to break the post down by driving the wheel of his cart against it. A crowd of boys chased Richardson to his own house and threw stones. Provoked, but not endangered, he fired among them and killed a boy eleven years old, the son of a poor German.”

It may be interesting to supply the details of this incident in the quaint phraseology of the newspapers of that period. We find that the event occurred at Boston on February 22nd, now better known as Washington’s birthday, and that the boy’s name was Christopher Schneider. From the Boston Evening Post of February 26, 1770, we quote: — “The people, on hearing the report of the gun, seeing one wounded and another, as they thought killed, got into the new brick meeting-house and rang the bell; on which they soon had company enough to beset the house front and rear, by the latter of which they entered and notwithstanding the menaces of Richardson and his faithful aider and abetter, George Wilmot, seized on both and wrenched a gun from the latter, heavily charged with powder, and crammed with 149 goose and buck shot.”

“Tis said that some persons went into Richardson before he fired and dissuaded him from it, but the event showed he was not to be diverted from his design. The criminals were first carried before Mr. Justice Ruddock, who was pleased to send them to Faneuil Hall, under a sufficient guard, where three other magistrates, Richard Dana, Edmund Quincy and Samuel Pemberton, esquires with Mr. Ruddock, took their

examination before at least a thousand people and committed them. The numberless affronts and abuses both these persons had heaped on the inhabitants, exasperated them to such a pitch that, had not gentlemen of influence interposed, they would never have reached the prison. But to the satisfaction of every good man, they are now in safe custody, where we leave them, to observe that soon after the child's decease, his body was opened by Dr. Warren and others and in it were found eleven shot or slugs, about the bigness of large peas; one of which pierced his breast about an inch and one-half above the midriff and passing clear through the right lobe of the lungs, lodged in his back. This, three of the surgeons deposed before the Jury of Inquest, was the cause of his death; on which they brought in their verdict, wilful murder by Richardson."

Richardson had been a petty custom house officer, and before that an informer against the merchants. John Adams exhausts the vocabulary of abuse and ends a picturesque description thus: "His life is an atrocious volume. His name is sufficient to rouse a mob, and that to the honor of the mob." In the latter part of April, Richardson was tried and found guilty of murder. He was sentenced to be hanged but the loyalist governor, Hutchinson, delayed the execution until at the outbreak of the war, the prisoner was liberated.

But to return to the newspaper reports. Here is the published notice of the funeral of young Schneider: — "The general sympathy and concern for the murder of the lad by the base and infamous Richardson, on the 22nd instant, will be a sufficient reason for notifying the public that he will be buried from his father's house in Frog Lane, opposite the Liberty-Tree, this afternoon; when all the friends of Liberty may have an opportunity of paying their last respects to the remains of this little hero and *first martyr* to the noble cause, whose manly spirit (after this accident happened) appeared in his discreet answers to his Doctor, his thanks to the clergymen who prayed with him and the firmness of mind he showed when he first saw his parents, and while he underwent the great distress of bodily pain, and with which he met the king of terrors."

And here is the account of his funeral, as found in the Massachusetts Gazette of March 1st, 1770: — "Notice having been given in Monday's papers that the lad who was killed on Thursday last, was to be buried in the afternoon, and that it was hoped none would be in the procession but the friends of Liberty, a great multitude assembled in the houses and streets to see the funeral procession. It began about three o'clock from Liberty Tree, (the dwelling place of the parents of the deceased being but a little distance from thence.) The boys from the several schools, supposed to be between four and five hundred, pre-

ceded the corpse in couples. After the sorrowful relatives and particular friends of the youth, followed many of the principal gentlemen and a great number of other respectable inhabitants of this town, by computation exceeding thirteen hundred; about thirty chariots, chaises, etc., closed the procession. Throughout the whole there appeared the greatest solemnity and good order, and by as numerous a train as was ever known here."

From the foregoing, it appears that this German emigrant's son had developed into a genuine Boston boy. The Boston boy of those days made the most of his opportunities by dedicating the lively spirit of boyhood to the service of his country. He was the proximate cause of the impelling riots and affrays which were the sure omens of open rebellion. He was the scout of the skirmish line, who got himself into trouble that the skirmishers might have an excuse to get into action.

The birth of the nation was a slow travail, starting with individual protests and angry discussions, followed by fisticuffs and riots; then came organized protest, followed by an appeal to the arbitrament of war. Otis' speech against the writs of assistance sounded the reveille of the revolution; Patrick Henry's impassioned oratory rang the loud alarm bell; and the shot that killed Christopher Schneider gave the signal to "commence firing."

Emil Baensch.

Gottfried Kellers Tierliebe.*

Von Prof. C. H. Handschin, Miami University, Oxford, O.

Eine besondere Vorliebe, berichtet sein Biograph, hatte Keller als Tierfreund für Darstellungen, in welchen die seufzende Kreatur zu Ehren gezogen wurde. Rührend waren ihm z. B. die alte blinde Sau im Münchhausen, die Rosse des Michael Kohlhaas, der Hund Krambambuli (in Ebner-Eschenbachs „Die Freiherrn von Gemperlein“), usw. So erwähnt er auch in einem Briefe sein Entzücken an Mörikes liebevoller Darstellung der Tierwelt: „Dieser Tage hat mich wieder eine seiner Spezialschönheiten entzückt; die einzige Art, wie er Liebe und Mitleid zur gequälten Tierwelt poetisch gestaltet hat in dem Märchen „Der Bauer und sein Sohn.“ Wie der Engel den müden Hansel auf die Weide führt und ihm die Beulen mit zarter Hand glatt streicht, die Worte: Dem wackern Hansel geht's noch gut, usw.; alles dies ist geradezu herzerhebend, eine poetische

* Als Nebenarbeit meiner nächstens zu erscheinenden Keller-Monographie bildete sich auch dieser kleine Exkurs heraus. Da der Tierschutz hierlands noch auf schwachen Füßen steht, dürfte das Zeugnis des Meisters der Verbreitung wert sein.